

BROKERS SEEKING RELIEF

They Want the Stamp Tax on Their Memoranda Abolished.

Representatives of the New York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange Before the House Committee on Ways and Means—The Burden Declared to Be Excessive.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House met yesterday and gave a hearing to C. G. Wilson, E. DeGuerre, C. C. Jacobus, and M. H. Wagar, in behalf of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of New York, to urge the abolition of the stamp tax on brokers' memoranda. Mr. Wilson spoke at some length, urging that as the war had ceased the act designed to raise war revenue should be repealed. The license tax on brokers was unjust, he said, a similar tax was not levied on any other business.

He pointed out the burdens specially complained of by the Consolidated Stock Exchange, the same burdens applying to the whole section of the community engaged in the purchase and sale, public and private, of corporate stock and the public sale of agricultural products.

The burden on this class, he said, was wholly disproportionate to those engaged in other lines of business, and was two-fold, first, a license tax on the business, which was an unnecessary discrimination against those engaged in a legitimate business, and, second, an oppressive tax upon each transaction, amounting to 2 cents on each \$100 transfer.

While this seemed at first a slight burden, Mr. Wilson said the aggregate was so great as to make it a grievous impost, the clearances of the consolidated exchange amounting last year to 77,522,229 shares, with sales of 176,121,125 shares. The tax upon the business done by the members of these and other exchanges was estimated by Mr. Wilson at \$5,000,000. Mr. DeGuerre followed with a few remarks urging that the tax be removed from the memoranda, as it was so hampering trade as to make the business of brokers unprofitable.

Mr. DeGuerre suggested that those dealing in stocks were inconsiderable in number and also that the advocates of a reduction of the surplus could give no assurance that present prosperous conditions would continue.

"But there is no doubt we are accumulating too much money in the Treasury," added Mr. DeGuerre.

Representative Levy spoke on the danger of permitting the revenue accumulation to continue during the summer, saying it would cause a withdrawal of money from business and a financial panic in the fall. He said he believed the Secretary of the Treasury wanted the revenues reduced, and had so advised the President.

Mr. Jacobus said the tax in proportion to the values was excessive. When stocks were high, as they were last year, it was not enough, and when they were low, it was too heavy and heavier until soon it would be unbearable and business would come to a stop. Mr. Wagar said that he had practically been driven out of business by the tax. The brokers' profits in grain, he said, were very small. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. When the price of grain in New York for a customer it was his custom to sell the same amount in Chicago and vice versa. With the tax, \$1.50 on each transaction, it ate up all his profits and he was substantially compelled to retire from business.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Its Provisions Discussed at Length in the House.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, spent the greater part of yesterday's session in consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Half of the afternoon was spent in the controversy between members of the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Naval Affairs, as to whether the ocean and foreign surveys should be made by the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Navy Department. The pending bill made provision for it by the survey, and Mr. Dayton, aided by several other members of the Naval Committee, made an ineffective attack upon the provisions.

After agreeing to give the Committee on Claims the next legislative day, following the one on which the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill shall be passed, for the consideration of business reported by it, the House went into Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Wanger the pay of surfmen in the life-saving service was increased from \$90, provided in the bill, to \$95.

The appropriation for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which included in its terms the survey "of coasts under the jurisdiction of the Coast and Geodetic Survey," was amended to read "of coasts under the jurisdiction of the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Navy Department."

The proposition submitted by Mr. Dayton to strike out the words "and of coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States," which would give the Navy control of the surveys thereof, was rejected, with but two dissenting votes.

Mr. Dayton continued in opposition to several provisions relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, succeeding in keeping out of the bill an item of \$20,000 for the purchase of a small vessel. He made a point of order against the paragraph appropriating \$182,745 for the payment of ships' officers and crews necessary in the survey, on the ground that it was a change of law.

Mr. Cannon argued that inasmuch as the President had failed for two years to detail naval officers and seamen in accordance with the law establishing the Coast and Geodetic Survey, if the paragraph was adopted the hydrographic work of the survey must stop. After debate on the point of order Chairman Dillard sustained the point of order on the ground that the water service of the survey, in view of the law establishing it, was to be detailed from the Navy Department.

Mr. Cannon evaded the effect of this ruling of the Chair by proposing an amendment appropriating \$182,745 to pay the salaries of the employees authorized by law working on the vessels of the survey, which was agreed to by a vote of 11 to 61.

Some time was spent on a provision in the bill authorizing the purchase of 140 acres of land adjoining the Government Hospital for the Insane at a cost of \$210,000. Without discussing the matter the committee recommended the passage of the bill, and at 6:10 o'clock the House adjourned until today.

MORE BUILDING INSPECTORS.

The Bill Providing for Them Favorably Reported.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has favorably reported the bill introduced by Mr. Mason, which provides for the appointment of three assistant inspectors of buildings in addition to the number now authorized by law, who shall perform such duties as are performed by the assistant inspectors, and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to them, and whose compensation shall be \$1,200 per annum each, payable one-half out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, the salaries to begin July 1, 1900.

LUNACY CASES CONSIDERED.

Seven Commitments to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Justice Chabrough, sitting for probate business, was engaged in the consideration of a number of lunacy cases yesterday. The following persons were adjudged insane and committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane for treatment upon the testimony of physicians and others: Adrian M. Kloczewski, Charles F. Hyatt, May Belle Hilliard, Lucinda Bailey, and Josephine M. Berlin, and Martha Johnson and Charles Lewis, colored. The proceedings were brought about by petitions filed by the District Commissioners a few days ago.

The mental condition of Adrian M. Kloczewski was inquired into about six months ago by a marshal's jury; he was then found to be mentally incapable of managing his property and conducting his business affairs, and Justice Chabrough appointed Mrs. Marie Kloczewski, his wife, committee and trustee to take charge of his business. He was not then committed to the insane asylum, being turned over to his wife, who was anxious to take charge of and care for him. Mr. Kloczewski's condition grew worse, however, and it became necessary to resort to another hearing in order to have him placed in the asylum. The physicians who were appointed by the court to examine Mr. Kloczewski stated that he was suffering with what is known as senile dementia.

Mr. Kloczewski is a well-known druggist, and for many years has been engaged in business at the northwest corner of Ninth and E Streets northwest.

Charles F. Hyatt, who imagines himself to be very wealthy, was committed to St. Elizabeth's Asylum about ten days ago for care pending inquiry as to his mental condition. Hyatt is an Englishman, and is about thirty-five years of age.

It was expected that the case of Mrs. Katherine S. Mackay, the wife of Thomas J. Mackay, formerly a circuit judge in South Carolina, would come up for consideration. It was stated during the morning, however, that Judge Mackay had induced his wife not to appear at the investigation. Mrs. Mackay was said to have left the city during the day. The petition asking for an inquiry as to the mental condition of Mrs. Mackay was made by Marcus J. Wright, a friend of George A. Porterfield, the father of Mrs. Mackay. Mr. Porterfield was in attendance at the court in expectation that the matter would come on for hearing.

Miss Porterfield was married to Judge Mackay at the home of her father, in Charleston, W. Va., about two years ago. During the greater part of the time since she has been living in Washington. Her father, it is said, is of the opinion that her mind is impaired, and that she should be committed to some asylum where she would receive proper care and attention. Her husband, it is said, strenuously objected to Mrs. Mackay being committed to an asylum, and insists that he shall have the care of her.

SAYS HE KNOWS HILL.

A Pinkerton Man Declares the Prisoner Is a Bank Robber.

William, alias "Billy," Coleman, alias Henry E. Hill, alias William Frost, etc., who was arrested Wednesday by Police- men Simpson and who was positively identified by Seymour Butler, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, as a professional bank sneak thief, was arraigned before Judge Kimball in the Police Court yesterday, charged with attempting larceny from the United States. Coleman, through his attorney, Campbell, Carrington, entered a plea of not guilty and demanded a jury trial. Previous to being arraigned, Coleman was again photographed for the rogues' gallery, the picture taken Wednesday not being deemed satisfactory.

Coleman appeared little concerned over his arrest, and chatted pleasantly with Detectives Butler and Weedon and Police- men Simpson. In answer to a question from Butler, Coleman replied that he operated a room in Washington and was with- out a partner. The declaration greatly relieved the police, who had feared Coleman had a partner and that the partner might yet be a threat to the city.

It was stated to the police yesterday that Coleman attempted to rob the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ticket office, at 29 Pennsylvania Avenue, Tuesday. A clerk alone in the office had occasion to leave it for a few minutes. When he entered he found Coleman behind the counter, saying he was looking for a tailor shop. He was not believed, but as nothing was missing he was allowed to depart.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

A Proposition Suggested for the Reduction of Expenses.

The superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House has written to the District Commissioners, making certain recommendations regarding the management of the institution, looking to the reduction of expenses. In his letter to the District Commissioners on the subject, he states that a large number of men who were thrown out of employment year before last have returned to their old places, and the records of the lodging house shows a decrease by nearly one-half in the number of men sheltered there during the current year.

"Under these circumstances," the superintendent writes, "in my opinion it would be well to reduce the expenses of the place by giving up the two rented rooms in the adjoining house, which cost \$300 per annum. I deem it best also to discontinue the services of a clerk at \$500 per annum, and in his stead to appoint a watchman, at \$30 per month, to aid the superintendent in the discharge of his duties. This would be a saving of \$540 per annum, and the business would in my judgment, be as well conducted as under the present arrangement."

"I would respectfully recommend that the bill be made to take effect July 1, 1900."

It is understood that the Commissioners will approve the recommendation of the superintendent and order the changes to be made.

Sozodont

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25c.

of the Liquid.

The event of the

year in dentifrices.

Beware of counter-
feits and substitu-
tes, this is the
world's best known
dentifrice. Insist
upon getting the
genuine at the
stores. If necessary
send 25c. direct to
the Proprietors,
P. O. Box 247, New York City.

NEW YORK, HALL & RUCKEL, LONDON.

SHUTS OFF COMPETITION

Bill for Civilian Musicians' Benefit Favorably Reported.

The House Committee on Labor favors legislation prohibiting Army and Navy Bands from Ridding Against Civil Organizations—Question of Justice and Fairness.

The Committee on Labor of the House favorably reported yesterday a bill which prohibits the competition of Army and Navy bands with civilian bands. The report follows:

The legislation herein proposed has for its object the protection of civilian musicians against the competition of enlisted men. Its enactment is demanded by every consideration of justice and fairness in behalf of those citizens and taxpayers who are dependent upon their profession as musicians for the support of themselves and families. Under existing conditions the members of Army and Navy bands are allowed to freely compete with civilian musicians and with private bands in the matter of securing engagements and contracts to furnish music for all occasions. They are under the pay of the Government; their subsistence is provided for by the Government; their uniforms and instruments and all the necessary sheet music and other paraphernalia are paid for out of the national Treasury. All of which affords them a considerable advantage and easily enables them to underbid the civilian musicians on all occasions where music is to be furnished by band or orchestra. The chances of the latter for employment and to earn means for their support are thereby correspondingly reduced.

"Location of the bands, whether they are located, are, of course, not affected either by this competition or the proposed remedy, but the extent of that competition, wherever it exists, may be measured by the fact that engagements to furnish music are made under contract and at as invariably awarded to the lowest bidder, which, under the unequal conditions, above stated, is not a fair competition. But even if the figures of the civilian band were not higher, experience teaches that preference is usually being given to the military band because it is looked upon as a medal of attraction. This is due to a strong prejudice on the part of many people in favor of military organizations, and the present system nurtured this prejudice by awarding contracts to the lowest bidder, which, under the unequal conditions, above stated, is not a fair competition. But even if the figures of the civilian band were not higher, experience teaches that preference is usually being given to the military band because it is looked upon as a medal of attraction. This is due to a strong prejudice on the part of many people in favor of military organizations, and the present system nurtured this prejudice by awarding contracts to the lowest bidder, which, under the unequal conditions, above stated, is not a fair competition."

"Simple justice demands that a citizen musician, as a citizen, be entitled to the same consideration as men of any other trade or vocation. The Government does not allow soldiers to compete with citizens as bakers, bricklayers, masons, blacksmiths, doctors, or lawyers, and it does not dream of ordering out the artisans of any particular craft in case of labor troubles to take the place of ordinary workmen, and the same consideration should be extended to civilian musicians."

"This resolution, if passed, will in no wise interfere with regimental bands furnishing music at official occasions or social functions at the Executive Mansion or other places where their services may be required by the President or other officials of the Government. It is intended to extend to any free concert given by Army and Navy bands. The committee is, on the contrary, of opinion that these governmental bands should be more frequently utilized for the purpose of giving the people an equivalent for the pay they are receiving, which pay should be sufficiently increased to render unnecessary the competition of civilian musicians, which resolution is intended to prohibit and which remuneration would attract the best musical talent of the country."

VIOLATION OF RULES.

Alleged Breaches of Discipline in the Fire Department.

Two cases of alleged violation of the regulations of the Fire Department were before the Commissioners yesterday for consideration. One of these was the case of Assistant Foreman T. J. Brown, who was charged with the violation of Rule VII of the regulations for responding to alarms and the verbal order of the chief engineer. The investigation into these charges developed the fact that on April 21, through a misunderstanding in calling out the number of a fire alarm received from Box 211, Engine Company No. 14 ran to Box 411, thus delaying the alarm and at the point where the alarm was rung in. The assistant foreman was found guilty at the trial as charged.

In submitting the case to the Commissioners, the chief engineer recommended that the assistant foreman be fined \$5 and that he be reprimanded. Chief Parris recommended that the assistant foreman be reprimanded for not giving strict attention to the number of the box that was called to him and that he gave to the foreman.

Commissioner Wright, under whose personal supervision the Fire Department comes, has endorsed the recommendation of the chief engineer, and writes as follows regarding the case:

"A careful investigation, not only of this but of other cases in the department, has led me to develop the fact that the foremen have been led into the same error, the specific instances not having been reported to the Commissioners but the foreman was warned, and in the case there seems to be an additional reason why the assistant foreman was led into error. I recommend that the assistant foreman be reprimanded, and in the other cases, and that, in connection with it, a statement be made to the entire department to the effect that in the opinion of the Commissioners the failure to respond promptly to an alarm is a blunder and that its repetition will warrant severe action upon the officer in charge of the company making such a mistake."

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

The Coroner's Decision in the Case of Mrs. M. H. Roberts.

Coroner Carr yesterday viewed the remains of Mrs. Marie Roberts, who died at the Emergency Hospital Thursday night as the result of an attack of apoplexy suffered in a Metropolitan Railway car at the corner of Seventeenth and H Streets northwest, and issued a certificate of death from natural causes. The body was then taken in charge by an undertaker, and after being prepared for burial was removed to the late home of the deceased, at 110 A Street southeast. Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

Mrs. Roberts was a widow and was fifty-five years old. She was of French parentage. She was a seamstress. Lately she had made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Geneste.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

(For Medicinal Use.)



NO FUSEL OIL.

The World's Greatest Medicine

For forty years eminent physicians have prescribed it. It has been tested thousands of times by the world's most eminent chemists. The decision was always the same: "Absolutely pure." As a tonic it is better than all the combinations of drugs that could be compounded. It is not only a stimulant—it is a medicinal food, and is recognized as such by physicians. A leading New York doctor said: "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is a form of food already digested." A bottle in the house will save suffering—perhaps life itself.

GUARANTEE: "We guarantee that the most sensitive stomach will retain Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey when it will retain no other stimulant or nourishment."

Every bottle of the genuine bears a proprietary revenue stamp. All druggists and grocers, or a bottle will be sent you, express prepaid, on receipt of 50c. Beware of imitations, they are injurious. Send for free book of information. DUFFY MALT WHISKY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

EDWARD HAVENS' RECORD.

Philadelphia Authorities Give Him a Bad One.

In reply to a request made on Chief of Police Quirk, of Philadelphia, Major Sylvester yesterday received a photograph, measurements, and record of Edward S. Havens, who was arrested in New York City Monday, for the local police, on a charge of forgery. Havens was brought to this city Wednesday, and is now confined at the District Jail awaiting trial.

According to the record received from Chief Quirk, Havens has twice been sentenced for forgery. He was sentenced to serve six months in Philadelphia prison in January, 1895, for uttering two forged checks for \$15 each, and in August, 1895, for uttering a check for \$100. He was also charged with the larceny of a letter containing a check.

Havens was born in Washington, and is forty-four years old. He is of anything but prepossessing appearance, and does not look at all like the a countess he claims to be.

CRUEL TREATMENT ALLEGED.

Grounds on Which Mrs. Edith Preston Greene Asks Divorce.

A petition for divorce was filed yesterday by Edith Preston Greene, who asks for a legal separation from her husband, Charles Truman Greene, who, she alleges, has treated her in a most cruel manner, often assaulted her, and frequently threatened her life.

Mrs. Greene states that she was married to the defendant in Galesburg, Ill., in 1887, and later removed to this city to live. Within the last year, she alleges, her husband has treated her inhumanly and contemptuously. During the month of April last, she says, the defendant assaulted her and threatened to kill her. She also charges that her husband is addicted to the use of an opiate or other medicine, which causes him to curse and swear, abuse and ill-treat and assault her. The complainant is represented by Attorney D. W. Baker.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Brakeman Harry Lovell Run Over by the Federal Express.

Harry B. Lovell, twenty years of age, a brakeman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck and instantly killed by train No. 27, known as the Federal Express, at the stock yards, in Southeast Washington, shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His remains were picked up directly after the accident and removed to Lee's undertaking establishment, 322 Pennsylvania Avenue northwest. Coroner Carr was notified by the police and he will view the body this morning. An inquest is not expected.

At present it is charged against the Skivingtons that they forced an entrance to and robbed the store of L. A. Dellwig, Second and D Streets northeast, early Monday morning. A quantity of cigars and candy were stolen.

It is said that while William Skivington denies all knowledge of the Dellwig or other robberies, his younger brother, who confessed complicity in thirteen thefts, among which was that perpetrated at the Dellwig store, John Skivington, is said to have aided the police in the location of a house in South Washington where, he said, plunder had been stored. The police secured a warrant and searched the house with the result that considerable alleged plunder was brought to light. Among other things found were a quantity of cigars, which it is said, were obtained by Mr. Dellwig as property. An effort is now being made to have identified other property said to have been found in the South Washington house.

A partial list of stores entered during the past ten days is as follows: F. Pitzer, 501 East Capitol Street, Saturday morning; L. A. Dellwig, Second and D Streets northeast, Monday morning; Frank W. Tucker & Bro., 100 F Street northeast, Tuesday morning; tailor shop of Jacob Shover, 32 F Street northwest, Wednesday morning; the lunch room of Frederick A. Potts, corner of Fifth and D Streets northwest, opposite the District building, Thursday morning. The police were notified Thursday that Edwin Tobin's saloon, in Louisiana Avenue near the lunch room, was entered Friday night and robbed of several bottles of whiskey. Very little booty was obtained, however, and the robbery is said to have been committed by the thieves or unfavorable conditions.

Stricken With Apoplexy.

Mrs. Caroline W. Meyerhopper, employed as a clerk at the War Department, was taken ill at her desk at the Department late yesterday afternoon and was removed to the Emergency Hospital. It was found she was suffering from a stroke of apoplexy. Her condition last night was reported as slightly improved, but her condition is serious. Mrs. Meyerhopper resides at 1028 Third Street northwest.

RADAM'S Microbe Killer.

Perfectly harmless to human life, but certain destruction to the Germs and Bacteria of all diseases.

If you are sick, this remedy should be taken immediately. Don't delay the trial until there is no hope. Write us for free book and advice at once. Large Bottles, \$1. Gallon Jugs, \$3.

The Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., 121 PRINCE STREET, NEW YORK or Washington Office.

439 H Street N. W., WASHINGTON.

GERMS OF DISEASE

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER will stay the ravages of CONSUMPTION, stop the path of RHEUMATISM, allay the itching of ECZEMA, prevent the wasting in BRUIST'S DISEASE, neutralize the gnawings of DYSPEPSIA, loosen the grip of COLIC and BRUIST'S, back a normal appetite to the suffering patient. The above are only a few of the many germ diseases this remedy surgically cures. These, and health is again restored.

RADAM'S Microbe Killer.

Perfectly harmless to human life, but certain destruction to the Germs and Bacteria of all diseases.

If you are sick, this remedy should be taken immediately. Don't delay the trial until there is no hope. Write us for free book and advice at once. Large Bottles, \$1. Gallon Jugs, \$3.

The Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., 121 PRINCE STREET, NEW YORK or Washington Office.

439 H Street N. W., WASHINGTON.

COD-LIVER OIL

is the standard remedy for lung trouble; Scott's Emulsion is the best Cod-Liver Oil made pleasant and easy to take.

All Druggists, 10c and 25c.

"Hechts' Greater Stores."

513-515 Seventh Street.

We wish to request our patrons to shop early to night, as the store will close at 9 o'clock and on every Saturday thereafter.

200 men's \$12.50 and \$15 suits today, \$8.75.

To continue the remarkable clothing selling of recent days we put on sale today 500 men's suits just purchased, and suits which in every way are worth \$12.50 to \$15, at \$8.75.

It is as great as any offering that we have ever made. The suits are the very highest grades of all-wool chevrons and cassimeres—in an elegant line of new patterns—and are the work of a leader in clothes making.

The coats are cut in the latest four-button sack style, with single and double-breasted vests, and lined with substantial quality lining. The shoulders are hand padded and the collars are hand felled and shaped and finished to perfection.

We have men's suits in our regular stock which are not as wonderful as these at \$12.50 and \$15; yet we can offer these for \$8.75 and "charge" them if you wish to avail yourself of the privileges which our "charge system" affords.

Men's \$10 top coats, \$5.

65 Top Coats for men: made of all-wool cloths; with full French facings and with Italian lining; full broad shoulders and choice of different lengths; you will see these same top coats selling about town at \$10, and they are excellent value even at that price; they are extraordinary bargains at \$5.

Men's \$2.50 vests, \$1.50. \$5 pants, \$2.50.

80 Men's Fancy Silk Vests: the double-breasted "Tattersall" effect; in an assortment of patterns—all handsome and up-to-date; vests which everywhere sell for \$3.00—never known to sell for less—now to be offered to-day at \$1.50.

212 Pairs of Men's Absolutely Pure Worsted Pants (not a thread of cotton woven in them) in as many as four different styles of stripes, the most perfectly made pants you ever wore, which we defy you to duplicate elsewhere for less than \$2.50—will be sold to-day at \$2.50.

"Imperial" blue serge suits at \$8.50.

We are able to sell men's blue serge suits this season for \$8.50, which in every way equal the serge suits we sold last season for \$10, and which other clothiers sold for \$12.50. When you are ready to buy let us show you the many points of excellence of these "Imperial" blues. Our guarantee of fastness of color and worthfulness goes with every one. \$8.50.

Suit to your measure for \$20

—which in every way equals the made-to-order suits of the most exclusive tailors at \$30. You've every advantage in having your suits made here—large variety of wools from which to select—our guarantee of perfectness of fit and finish—a saving of a third of your money and the privilege of having them "charged" and of paying for them by the week or month.

3,000 boys' wash suits less than 1/2.

Thousands of little fellows' washable sailor blouse suits carried over from last summer will be put on sale this morning, and while just as desirable as suits which were made to be sold this season, we shall let them go for about what they cost us. We have divided them into two lots, and in both are to be found most extraordinary bargains.

LOT ONE—embracing little boys' striped galatea cloth, washable sailor blouse suits, with large sailor collars, braided trimmings, which you'll find selling in other stores for as much as \$2.50 and \$3; in a large assortment of patterns, to go for \$2.50.

LOT TWO—embracing finer suits, not only of galatea cloth, but of duck and plaid; handsomely braided trimmings and embroidered—novelties for which many stores ask as much as \$2.50 and \$3; in a large assortment of patterns, to go for \$2.50.

Special offerings in youths' suits.

\$4.98. \$7.50.

We pride ourselves on this line, because we are able to make just like the men's suits—finished just the same—with wide French facings and the proper width of trousers. We've been particular, because we know the young men like stylish suits, and we want their good will.

Special offerings in boys' suits.

\$1.98. \$2.98. \$3.98.

for \$2.98 suits. for \$4.00 suits. for \$5.00 suits. This price includes all that is fine in boys' dress suits—the finest chevrons, the finest cassimeres, the finest worsteds, the finest handsome black clay diagonals, which are always right in style—the rare novelties are to be found in this lot, the handsome silk braided-trimmed garments—\$5 values.

for \$2.98 suits. for \$4.00 suits. for \$5.00 suits.

Plaid patterns, check patterns, and striped patterns galore, in all-wool chevrons and cassimeres, as well as the staple blue and black chevrons. Reiter styles, vest styles, and double-breasted styles—the same garments for which you're asked \$2.98 to \$4.00—here at \$1.98—a dollar saving.

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